AUGUST 1931

Montana Wild Life

VOL. IV. NO. III.

"Lassie & Loch Leven of the Madison"

PHOTO BY
B. L. Brown
St. Paul

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
MONTANA STATE FISH & GAME DEP'T

Forget "The Limit"

ONLY too frequently, hunters and fishermen are imbued with the belief that to get "the limit" is the heighth of something or other, as if great laurels accompanied such accomplishments. Their idea of a "good time" is to get the limit, whether it be ducks, trout, or what have you. They, apparently, never stop to realize that game limits are not fixed on estimates of how much game one individual can properly make use of, but, instead, are really the "dead lines" beyond which game faces extinction.

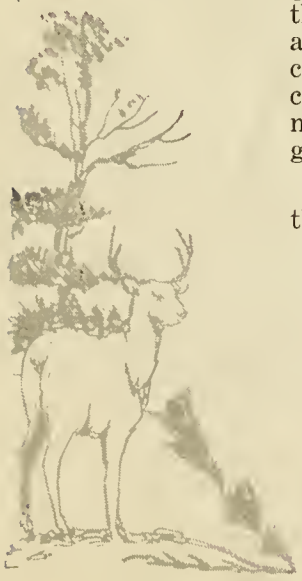
In the backwoods country we still have people who do not consider themselves as amenable to, and are consistent violators of our game laws. However, this much can be said for them. They take only what they can use—no more.

Persistent law violators, as they are, the question arises whether they actually kill as much game illegally, the year around, as is killed by self-styled and limit-seeking sportsmen who as persistently let such game go to waste.

FORGET "THE LIMIT"— and take only what you can reasonably hope to use. Take what birds you can use only, and practice on clay birds. Take what venison you can use, and sweeten up your marksmanship on predatory animals or on the range. Take what fish you can use, and practice your casting in contest pools.

No greater HOG exists than the GAME HOG—he who kills for the lust of killing. Such are no better than poachers or violators of closed-season laws—they're not as good—for they waste, deliberately waste, wild game life, the conservation of which is now commanding the time and attention of thousands of the best minds in this country, commanding the attention of all state governments and commanding the attention of our federal government with millions of dollars being spent to save the game which such game hogs are deliberately wasting.

FORGET "THE LIMIT"! Take no more fish and game than you can reasonably use.



MONTANA WILD LIFE

The Official Publication of The State Fish and Game Commission

VOL. IV | HELENA, MONTANA, AUGUST, 1931 | No. 3

Montana Has New Game Preserve Near Park

CREATION of the Gallatin Game Preserve Extension, along the west side of the Yellowstone river adjacent to the park, has been made possible by final action of the State Fish and Game Commission. Approval was given at the meeting held at Missoula, July 2, following a public hearing at Livingston June 6. The area is within the boundaries of Park county and, according to statute, it is unlawful to carry or discharge firearms within the region set aside, without a permit from the state game warden.

The meeting of the commission was featured by the discussion of distribution of Chinese pheasants in the state this summer, the creation of an early open season on sage hens in Petroleum and Fergus counties August 16, 17 and 18, the appointment of Clifford Toole as deputy warden in Glacier, Pondera and Toole counties, the closing of several lakes to bass fishing and the hearing given J. J. Meany of Plains.

Those present were: T. N. Marlowe, chairman; E. A. Wilson, W. K. Moore, and W. A. Brown, commissioners; Secretary R. H. Hill; K. F. MacDonald, superintendent of fisheries; I. H. Treece, fieldman; B. F. Gerry, educational secretary; J. J. Meany, from Plains, and residents of Mineral and Sanders counties, interested in game law enforcement.

Game Warden Hill presented a petition for creation of the game preserve on the west side of the Yellowstone river, adjacent to the Yellowstone National Park, and advised that on June 6, he had held a public hearing in Livingston in regard to this petition. At the hearing, there were about 20 present. Among them were Commission E. A. Wilson, Acting Superintendent Edwards of Yellowstone National Park, the chief ranger of the park, William M. Rush; D. H. Madsen, and Jim Hammond, national field representative of the Izaak Walton league, all of whom favored creation of the preserve. Dan Yancey, Livingston attorney, appeared at the hearing in behalf of Paul Hoppe, who has land leased within the proposed preserve, protesting its creation. Mr. Hill read a letter from Attorney Yancey. Both Mr. Hill and Commissioner Wilson recommended the creation of the preserve, Mr. Wilson reporting that the residents of that vicinity are favorable to its creation.

The following motion by Commissioner Wilson prevailed:

"It appearing to the commission that a proper petition has heretofore been received by the Fish and Game commission, asking for the creation of a game preserve in Park county, and that a proper public hearing, as required by law, has hereofore been held in this matter, and that there has been no serious protest, I move that we, the State Fish and Game Commission of Montana, do hereby proclaim and create this preserve as a game preserve of Montana, to be known as the "Gallatin Game Preserve Extension," in the following described territory, to-wit:

"Beginning at the intersection of the west boundary line of the townsite of Gardiner, Montana, with the north boundary line of Yellowstone National Park, thence northerly along said townsite line to the south bank of the Yellowstone river, thence northwesterly along the west shore of said Yellowstone river to its point of intersection with the north section line of Section 17, Township 9 South, Range 8 East, thence westerly along said section line and the north section line of Section 18, said township, to the point of intersection with Reese creek, thence southwesterly along Reese creek to the junction of main Reese creek and the north fork of Reese creek, thence along said North Fork of Reese creek (sometimes called Electric creek) to its point of intersection with the township line between Townships 9 South, Ranges 7 and 8 East, thence south along said township line to the north bonndary of Yellowstone National Park, thence east along the north boundary of Yellowstone National Park to the point of beginning, all of which is in Park county, Montana;"

"And the above described territory, known as the "Gallatin Game Preserve Extension," shall be governed as a bird and game preserve of the State of Montana, wherein it shall be unlawful to carry or discharge firearms, except when permit has been granted by the state game warden to carry and discharge firearms thereon for the sole purpose of destroying predatory birds and animals. The secretary shall be instructed immediately to post and publish the proper notices of this order."

Chairman Marlowe advised that the meeting had been called primarily to hold a hearing in behalf of J. J. Meany, of Plains, former deputy game warden for Sanders and Mineral counties. Mr. Meany asked for a leave of absence from the service, beginning Feb. 1, and had not been reinstated. The commission, at the preceding meeting, requested his resignation, but Mr. Meany demanded a hearing. The secretary, at the request of the commission, read the charges against Mr. Meany: general inattention to duty, failure to enforce the game laws, and general incompetency in office.

Before witnesses were heard, the commission held an executive session.

The chairman called the witnesses. Those who appeared to testify as to the manner in which the game laws had been enforced in Mineral and Sanders counties were: From Sanders county, Irvin Greene of Thompson Falls; J. L. Adams of Thompson Falls, and A. M. Brooks of Trout Creek; from Mineral county, John Noonan of St. Regis, O. J. Pike, Paul Guimot and R. W. Spangler of Superior; William Ladigas and Teddy Martin of Alberton. Mr. Meany questioned H. R. Larson of Trout Creek as to his character and services as a deputy game warden and Senator John D. Garber testified on behalf of Mr. Meany.

At 1:30 p. m. the commission reconvened, and the meeting was called to order by the chairman. The chairman requested an executive session. The following motion was made by Commissioner Moore: "I move that the serv-

Early Open Season On Sage Hens

TENDER young sage hens are toothsome table morsels. But the tough old papas and mammas, buffeted by winters and summers among the sage, make no fit dish for sportsmen with cultivated appetites. Hence, at the meeting of the State Fish and Game Commission at Missoula, on request of sportsmen headed by L. A. Smith of Lewistown, an early three-day open season on sage hens was declared in Petroleum and Fergus counties. Other counties may be included. The following motion by Chairman Marlowe, seconded by Commissioner Moore, prevailed:

"I move, at the request of the Lewistown Rod and Gun Club, that there be a special early open season on sage hens or grouse in Petroleum and Fergus counties, Montana, on August 16, 17 and 18, 1931, and that during this special early open season, it shall be unlawful for any one person to have in his possession more than five (5) of any such birds at any one time, or to take more than five (5) of these birds per day; and that if any other districts or counties in the state make application for said open season, the secretary be authorized to include such districts or counties in the list to have such open season; and that the secretary be instructed to write the sportsmen's clubs throughout the state, inquiring if they wish such open season."

ices of J. J. Meany, as deputy game warden, be dispensed with, in view of his unsatisfactory services." Seconded by Mr. Wilson. Commissioner Brown voted against the motion.

The selection of a new deputy for the Mineral and Sanders counties districts was discussed, and applications for this appointment considered. On motion of Commissioner Moore, Howard R. Larson was employed as special deputy game warden for Mineral and Sanders counties for a probationary period, at a salary of $125 per month. The motion was seconded by Mr. Wilson. Mr. Brown passed his vote.

Mr. Hill gave a report of receipts and disbursements in the fish and game fund for June, 1931.

Kenneth F. MacDonald, superintendent of fisheries, reported the 14 state hatcheries loaded to capacity with game fish eggs.

Mr. MacDonald was given authorization to do repair work on the aquariums for the fair exhibit.

He reported that it is necessary to do some experimental work in regard to a fish drying plant, for fish food. There is a shortage of horse liver, and it is imperative that some other fish food be found. Dr. I. H. Treece was instructed to go to Lake Helena to look over the plan of seining carp and suckers from that lake. Mr. MacDonald was authorized to employ men necessary to experiment in the seining and drying of predatory fish for food.

Mr. Hill presented applications for position of deputy game warden for Glacier, Pondera and Toole counties. He reported making a trip to that territory and interviewing applicants. From the 16 applications received he recommended W. R. Renshaw at Babb, Clifford Toole at Kippen, A. J. Simmons at Valier, and Alfred Klein at Cut Bank. He also reported endorsements of these men to the commission, and stated W. R. Renshaw as his choice. Chairman Marlowe presented an application from Albert Marion of Shelby. Mr. Hill requested that the appointment be made at once, as the services of a warden are required for that district. The motion of Commissioner Brown prevailed that Clifford Toole be appointed special deputy game warden for Glacier, Pondera and Toole ' 'ies, at a salary of $125 per month. It was seconded by Mr. Moore.

Mr. Hill reported that one of the honorary deputies had advised that the water in Delmo lake, Jefferson county, is so low that all the fish are being taken out of it and Mr. Marlowe advised that Deputy Morgan reported the same condition in Miller lake, in Powell county. Both lakes were closed to fishing until further order of the commission.

Mr. Hill read a letter from Duncan McRae and L. L. Benepe of Helena, reporting low water conditions in the Middle Fork of the Dearborn. In view of the fact that this is the existing condition in almost all the waters of the state, no action was taken.

Mr. Hill presented a letter from Dr. Arthur Jordan, Lewis and Clark county health officer, asking the commission to close to fishing Lyons creek, and the action recommended was taken. This is the stream from which men working on the pipe line get their drinking water. With tourists and fishermen along the stream, there is danger of contamination and a possibility of an epidemic of typhoid. Dr. Jordan suggested that closing the stream would keep away some of the campers. Lyons creek, a tributary to the Little Prickly Pear, in Lewis and Clark county, was closed to all fishing until May 21, 1932.

Mr. Hill read a petition from citizens of Liberty county requesting the commission to open to fishing the Great Northern reservoir at Chester, because it is over-crowded with fish, and on motion of Commissioner Moore, the reservoir was opened to fishing during the regular open season of each year.

Mr. Hill read a resolution from the Big Timber Rod and Gun Club, asking the commission to plant loch leven trout in the Boulder river below the falls, in Sweet Grass county. Mr. MacDonald said that if this was done, these trout would have access to the Yellowstone river, and the loch leven would then get into the entire Yellowstone drainage system. On motion of Commissioner Moore the request was denied, and the secretary instructed to explain to the club the attitude of the commission.

Mr. Hill read correspondence with the Bureau of Biological Survey and Montana's congressmen, relative to the bureau's plan to take over natural bodies of water in this state for federal migratory bird refuges. Commissioner Brown presented a letter to Chairman Marlowe containing information about Benton lake, from Frank Polutnik, president of the Great Falls Chapter of the Izaak Walton League; and Mr. Marlowe was instructed to send a copy of the letter to the bureau, as it is the desire of the commission that the bureau create a federal refuge at Benton lake, through impounding waters. It is the sense of the commission that Benton lake will make an ideal refuge.

Wardens to Extend Wild Life Relief

CONFRONTED by drouth conditions throughout much of the state, Montana's Fish and Game Commission is doing everything within its power to preserve fish and migratory waterfowl life. At the meeting of the commission at Missoula, State Game Warden Robert H. Hill was authorized to instruct all deputy game wardens to keep a watchful eye on streams, lakes and potholes and to supervise rescue work after reporting conditions immediately to headquarters at Helena. Chairman Marlowe called attention to the threatened stranding of game fish as well as ducklings left by receding waters. An appeal has been made to sportsmen of the state to co-operate with deputy game wardens and the department in this work of preservation.

Cliff Lake Is One of Montana's Beauty Spots

FISHING is always good at Cliff lake. The precipitons shores of the beautiful body of water shown above, form crystal pools where resident and visitor alike are now finding piscatorial prizes. Streams feeding the lake are closed to conserve the supply, but the lake is open. The lake is 10 miles from Hutchins' bridge on the Madison river, 30 miles from West Yellowstone and 10 miles from Henry's lake in Idaho. Camps around the lake are open for visitors and an increasing number of summer homes is noticeable. The state fish and game department has for several years had in hand the plan to construct a spawn-taking station or hatchery on one of the arms of the lake where warm springs keep the water open during the winter months.

Chairman Marlowe reported that he had written to the game commissioners of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Wyoming, relative to the Bureau of Biological Survey changing the federal season dates on migratory water fowl. North Dakota does not approve of the bureau's action. No action was taken to change Montana's season to conform with the federal season, and the matter was tabled.

Mr. Hill presented a report from Floyd L. Smith, editor of MONTANA WILD LIFE, of trips to Great Falls and Butte, as authorized by the commission.

Mr. Hill reported that the dam at Red Rock lake needs slight repairs, which will cost approximately $200 and he was authorized to have this work done.

Mr. Hill reported that, accompanied by State Engineer James he had made a trip to the Red Rock district and met farmers there who believed that the dam the department had built was impounding waters which rightfully belonged to them for irrigation. Mr. Hill reported that the farmers had been misinformed, and when correctly informed, the matter had been settled satisfactorily.

A letter was read from Jim Hammond of Chicago, field representative of the Izaak Walton League, addressed to Mr. Marlowe, complimenting the Montana Fish and Game Commission on its work.

Mr. Hill advised that he had learned from the state land agent that if the commission desires to rent certain lands on Dailey lake, it will he necessary to pay the fee for issuing the lease, and a rental for each year of $15. He presented the lease to the commission, with a bill of $17.50 for fee and rental. The lease was accepted and the claim for rental and fee ordered paid.

The commission decided to continue membership in the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, annual dues to which are $25; also membership in the American Fisheries Society, with dues at $10.

Mr. Hill was authorized to attend the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners meetings at Flagstaff, Arizona, August 3, 4 and 5.

Barney Degner, of Grass Range, was employed for a short time inasmuch as antelope in that district are becoming troublesome, causing damage to alfalfa seed crops. Mr. Degner has protected this herd of antelope, and it was suggested that he could drive them away from the crops.

Commissioner Moore reported that he attended the meeting of the Izaak Walton League in the Black Hills, and gave a report of the convention. He presented a letter from the president of the South Dakota Izaak Walton League.

Commissioner Wilson asked the commission regarding reinstatement of Deputy Beller, and the following motion by Commissioner Brown prevailed: "I move that Deputy Warden Beller be reinstated as a special deputy game warden July 5, at the same salary and in the same district."

Ducks at Noon

News Item.—The Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture has directed that the federal season on migratory waterfowl shall open at noon October 1, instead of sunrise on September 16 as formerly.

The alarm clock's out of date
We're hunting at noon now,
Gee, but it's tuff
But, 'tis a fact somehow;
The first morn' is gone—
Gee, but ain't it sad,
With no shrill calls of snipes
Or roosters crowing too;
No more red glows of hunters' pipes
Or quack, quack on the dark air
No more grey streaks of a hazy dawn;
No more fumbling around there.
No more watchful waiting—
Sitting there in a dark blind,
Thinking things decent—
Things memory's bound to find;
Progress! 'tis strange;
Times! they're different somehow;
Gee, but ain't it tuff,
The first morning is at noon now.

Chairman Marlowe advised that Inez, Alva, Salmon, Seeley, Placid and Rainy lakes in Missoula county, which have been heavily stocked with bass, have been closed to all bass fishing until November 1, 1931, and suggested that the closed period be extended. He also advised closing Opacta lake, in Powell county, to protect the bass therein. All these lakes were ordered closed to bass fishing until July 1, 1933.

Apply Now For Warm Water Fish

POTHOLES and streams of eastern and southeastern Montana, where the temperature of the waters is too high to please the fickle fancies of native trout, will be stocked with bass and crappies from the great pond cultural station at Fort Keogh, according to plans now being formulated by the State Fish and Game Department. Applications for these fish, grown under natural conditions, are now being received for September planting. Word has been sent out by the department to sportsmen interested in stocking available lakes and streams, to send in their applications at once.

Word has been received from the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries that two fish cars will be sent to Montana to take care of the state distribution in September.

The Fort Keogh ponds, built on the military reservation which later became a remount station for the raising of cavalry horses, is operated jointly by the state and federal departments. In the fish distribution the government provides the cars and the state department has been asked to pay the expense.

State Refuges Bring Water Fowl

ADVISABILITY of the continued creation of additional state game and bird preserves in Montana is emphasized in the picture shown above, taken before the close of the duck shooting season last fall, six miles west of Missoula. Twenty-seven mallards were killed in grain fields by Harry B. Healy and his shootin' partner, R. E. Morrison, in the grain fields in two hours. The shooting in that area was made possible because of protection afforded in the Grass Valley Game preserve west of Missoula, where the birds nested and reared their young and then began the migration. Montana sportsmen enjoyed the shooting rather than seeing Montana raise the ducks, watch them leave before the season opened and then provide sport for southern gunners.

Montana's 38th Trapshooting Tournament

R. H. Hill
President

WHEN the last scattergun barked across the torrid stretches of Boothill's famous frontier burying ground at Billings on the eve of July 19, one of the most successful state trapshooting tournaments in the history of the sport was concluded. Under the auspices of the Billings Rod and Gnn club, the spacious clubhonse of rustic surroundings, the splendid grounds, the floodlights for night shooting made a setting that will linger long in the memories of devotees of the clay target. Mantling it all was the hospitality and good fellowship of officers and members of the Billings club, who did everything within their power to make the shoot a success and care for needs of each individual contestant. An even 100 participants took part, only a few less than a record mark set at the Helena Gun club two years ago when 128 recorded scores.

The 1932 state shoot was awarded to the Helena Gnn club, where four traps are available. The background at Helena is formed by the backbone of America, the mighty Rockies, and is a constant delight to shooters and spectators. At the annual meeting, Robert H. Hill, Montana's state fish and game warden and one of the most ardent sportsmen in the Land of Shining Mountains, was elected president of the Montana Sportsmen's Association which governs the sport in the state. E. W. (Ted) Renfro of Dell was elected vice president, and C. H. Smith of Butte was again re-elected secretary. Renfro recently won international honors in Europe at Monte Carlo and other resorts, with his scattergun. C. H. Smith, the daddy of the sport in the state, has been secretary for more than 40 years.

Officers of the Billings club who were in charge of the shoot include President S. Garfield Tonkin; Vice President Charles O. Campbell, who was general chairman; Secretary Theodore W. Johnson; Treasurer Arthur Trenerry and Directors John B. Coppo, George Selvidge and Richard A. Prater.

A. M. (Tony) Hoover of Minneapolis, one of the most popular cashiers of trapshooting events in the west, handled the shekels during the tournament. Mr. Hoover spends his vacations in Montana and for several years has been invited to handle state events. He follows each shoot with an extended fishing trip with Charles L. Flannagan, Great Falls professional, and other buddies.

New title holders shot their way to victory and the trophies of the Amateur Trapshooting Association of America, during the three days, July 17-18-19. State medals changed hands in the majority of cases.

For the first time in 14 years the highly prized amateur singles title was regained by a Billings shooter when Virgil W. Rothrock, retiring doubles champion, outsteadied the field of 100 finishers and gained the championship by a margin of one target over Ted Renfro. Fred H. Young of Butte was the defending champion.

Mrs. D. G. Stivers of Butte bested three competitors for the women's singles title and Henry Snyder of Sheridan carried off the handicap crown after a hot contest with Ben Holter of Butte, necessitating two shoot-offs.

In the only special event on the closing program E. B. Stenmark of Glendive won the Frigidaire challenge trophy with 99 out of 100 targets. The event was shot in connection with the last leg of the singles championship and Stenmark's was the best score carded by an amateur for the day. Earl Donahue, Salt Lake City pro, hung np a run of 100 straight in the same event.

Ted Renfro of Dell, world's champion live bird shot, retained his all-around title, compiling an average of .963 per cent on 350 targets. He placed second in the singles, won the doubles, the Butte Gun club medal and the Brownlee challenge medal in the three days, dropping but 12 targets.

Walter Fultz, of the Billings club, who was tied with Rothrock at the end of the half of the singles race, weakened as he neared the end of his string, losing seven targets.

Rothrock was steady from the first shot, dropping but two of his 100 targets to compile 195, a margin of one over Renfro, who in turn was but one ahead of E. B. Stenmark and S. C. Arnold, state representative from Stillwater county who was chairman of the fish and game committee of the last house of representatives.

C. H. Smith
Secretary

Other gunners, finishing within five targets of Rothrock's score were: Lee Yealey, Charles Rassler, William Tarrant, Guy Von Schriltz, R. A. Prater, A. C. Ellinghouse, Joe Latimer, Otto A. Schulz, C. J. Adami, Ben Holter and William Tarrant.

The shoot-off of the Montana Standard's annual telegraphic tonrnament was won by the Billings club over teams selected by Butte, Sheridan and Helena.

The tournament marked the introduction of night shooting and set new spectators' attendance records.

Besides the senior championship, a junior title was added this year with Richard Holter, a son of the older man, willing the event. Robert Poore, son of Attorney J. A. Poore of Butte, was runner-up.

Montana Champions

A. T. A. SINGLES

Virgil W. Rothrock, Billings, 195x200; runner-up: E. W. (Ted) Renfro, Dell, 194x200.

A. T. A. HANDICAP

Harry Snyder, Sheridan, 98x100 from 19 yards; runner-up: Ben Holter, Butte. Snyder won after two shoot-offs, 48x50.

A. T. A. DOUBLES

E. W. (Ted) Renfro, Dell, 48x50.

A. T. A. ALL AROUND

E. W. (Ted) Renfro, Dell, 338x350. Renfro scored 487x500 on all singles targets other than mixed events, including 96x100 from 24 yards in the handicap event.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Richard Holter, Butte, 82x100. Runner-up: Robert Poore, Butte, 80x100.

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP

Mrs. D. G. Stivers, Butte, 89x100.

Medal Winners

ATWATER-KENT TROPHY
W. H. Lennieville, Dickinson, N. D., 150x150.

BUTTE ROD & GUN CLUB TROPHY
Ted Renfro, Dell, 39x40. Renfro tied with Lee Yealey of Shelby and then won the shootoff, 19x20.

KLEPETKO MEDAL
Joe Lattimer, Butte, 20x20, doubles.

FRIGIDAIRE CHALLENGE
E. B. Stenmark, Glendive, 99x100. Shot on last 100 of state singles race.

BROWNLEE CHALLENGE MEDAL
Ted Renfro and Joe Latimer tied with 48x50. Renfro won shootoff 19x20. Shot in connection with state doubles championship.

STATE HANDICAP MEDAL
Ben Holter and Harry Snyder tied, 98x100 at 19 yards. Snyder won after two shoot-offs, 48x50. Shot in connection with state handicap race.

HIGH AVERAGE MEDAL
Ted Renfro, 487x500, including 96x100 from 24 yards. Medal contested on all singles targets other than mixed events.

Clay Target Sport Is Clean and Square

PROF. W. S. HISER, secretary of the "All Star" Gun Club of Indianapolis, has sent out a circular letter to prospective shooters, calling attention to the fact that good field shooting in most parts of the country is a thing of the past, but that in trapshooting a man can gratify the desire to "shoot at something." Other clubs and interested persons might profit by using this kind of argument on men who are known to like to use a gun. Mr. Hiser's letter, in part, follows:

"The real incentive in hunting that used to lure a man to the field was an unlimited amount of shooting, usually resulting in a full game bag. He had many opportunities to test his skill.

"Game hunting is as old as man. It began with the necessity of subsistence. It was contributory to the means of subsistence and to supplying a commercial market. Only the withdrawal of game from the market has prevented its extinction. A great many who once enjoyed killing game have foregone the practice because of humanitarian considerations. Yet they never quite outlive the impulse to demonstrate their skill with the gun. In most American states game no longer can be marketed, but may be hunted to a limited extent for individual or family use. Game for food is now only an incidental incentive.

"If the shooting instinct is primitive, it is, nevertheless, enduring. Country boys learn to shoot as soon as they are big enough to carry a gun. Even when country boys transfer to the city, the impulse for shooting remains; but today the fine enjoyable opportunities are lacking to satisfy it and to match your skill with that of your shooting companion by hunting. Neither do the facilities of good roads and motor cars penetrating both near and far, make up for the limited amount of shooting in field and wood. The joy in the ownership of a gun, a double, a pump or an automatic, comes through using it, shooting it the year round.

"Growing out of this keen impulse to shoot and demonstrate your skill in doing it, and the diminished opportunity to enjoy it in hunting, has led to clay target shooting in which these desires are even more fully gratified than in hunting. It furnishes the finest opportunity for enjoyable satisfying shooting and keen rivalry."

JUST LIKE DADDY

"Tell me truly, does the baby really take after his father?" asked Mrs. Jones.

"Yes, indeed—why, when we took the darling's bottle away, he tried to creep down the cellar stairs."

"Darling, in the moonlight your teeth are like pearls."

"Oh, indeed! And when were you in the moonlight with Pearl?"

Complete Scores of Montana's Annual State Shoot at Billings

Provided MONTANA WILD LIFE Through Courtesy of A. M. Hoover and Arthur Trenerry.

	150 16 Yd.	150 16 Yd.	100 16 Yd.	100 Hand.	50 Dble.	Yardage
V. W. Rothrock, Billings	146	143	98	91	43	23
E. W. (Ted) Renfro, Dell	147	146	98	96	48	24
Hy Snyder, Sheridan, Mont.	143	137	94	98	44	19
Ben Holter, Butte	143	142	95	98	37	20
Lee Yealy, Shelby, Mont.	144	142	97	95	44	22
Steve Arnold, Broadview	147	141	97	89	40	22
W. S. Fultz, Billings	148	143	93	74	....	21
Pat Crea, Billings	147	137	94	94	....	16
W. H. Lenneville, Dickinson	150	141	95	....	....	....
R. H. Hill, Helena	140	128	95	....	....	....
Joe Latimer, Butte. Mont.	142	140	97	90	48	21
C. J. Adami, Butte, Mont.	136	131	98	91	47	28
Mrs. A. J. Davis, Butte	120	83	88	81	....	17
J. C. Ryan, Butte, Mont.	137	122	93	89	17	17
C. M. Loeb, Anaconda	141	142	94	95	45	18
Clyde McNeal, Butte	139	123	92	87	42	18
Wm. O'Malley, Butte	145	143	89	86	39	20
C. M. Clark, St. Louis, Mo.	136	122	82	91	32	18
C. O. Campbell, Billings	144	139	92	94	....	21
Geo. Selvidge, Billings	140	140	96	91	49	20
R. A. Prater, Billings	141	139	97	90	....	21
Hy Coffaa, Billings	147	136	94	....	....	....
*Rush Razee, Denver, Colo.	145	147	98	93	45	24
Sam Sharman, Salt Lake	146	138	94	86	42	24
Wm. Tarrant, Buffalo, Wyo.	143	138	95	91	41	22
Bert Poore, Butte	130	133	91	83	45	19
Mrs. D. Gay Stivers, Butte	135	133	89	88	30	17
A. J. Davis, Jr., Butte	126	130	88	86	40	18
Tom McMahon, Butte	140	141	96	91	41	21
C. H. Smith, Butte	130	118	84	85	....	17
*Earl A. Fry, Seattle, Wash	127	131	77	....	....	....
Frank Polesky, Billings	138	138	92	95	....	18
Dan Davies, Billings	135	135	97	90	....	....
Chas. Rassler, Billings	147	143	97	90	....	18
H. F. Braddock, Billings	142	138	86	84	40	22
Tom Sproat, Twin Falls, Ida.	140	137	91	84	....	22
C. P. Kenneddy, Declo, Ida.	140	137	91	84	....	22
H. Hanzen, Rawlins, Wyo.	142	134	....	....	36	....
C. E. Clark, Absarokee	146	135	75	79	40	22
Gus Fraser, Great Falls	135	141	91	94	....	18
W. B. Toy, Great Falls	134	140	95	85	26	18
J. E. Thompson, Great Falls	123	130	86	74	....	18
Russell Hart, Helena	133	130	86	87	....	18
Ren Prosser, Helena	143	138	....	89	....	22
*C. E. Clay, Salt Lake City	146	130	91	74	....	24
Dan Haupt, Helena	133	111	91	87	....	18
J. S. Clark, Reno, Nev.	123	129	91	90	....	18
Otto Huntenberg, Helena	129	120	86	82	....	18
J. A. Radebach, Central City (Nebraska)	141	136	82	90	....	18
Fred Kessler, Helena	127	138	90	87	....	20
Ed Walker, Helena	138	137	95	89	....	20
*C. L. Flannigan, Gt. Falls	145	98x100	95	89	27	24
R. D. Childs, Casper, Wyo.	139	138	....	....	....	....
Wm. Sand, Buffalo, Wyo.	138	131	....	....	37	....
C. L. Kerr, Sheridan, Wyo.	147	138	90	93	....	20
J. H. Bradfield, Sheridan	146	141	100	94	44	20
E. B. Stenmark, Glendive	145	140	99	95	....	21
H. A. Pease, Sheridan, Mont	138	130	90	89	41	18
N. J. Birrer, Sheridan, Mont.	141	143	91	83	....	23
O. Schultz, Sheridan, Mont.	146	140	97	92	43	22
G. Von Schritz, Pittsburgh (Kansas)	143	145	97	95	43	23
Mrs. O. Schultz, Sheridan	106	73x100	....	....	....	....
A. C. Ellinghouse, Sheridan	141	135	96	94	....	19
Frank Tolson, Sheridan	142	130	95	90	....	18
R. H. Dyer, Sheridan, Mont.	133	133	83	92	....	16
Jas. Leary, Sheridan, Mont.	136	118	....	....	35	....
Hy Whitten, Big Timber	141	132	88	90	....	18
S. E. Halverson, Billings	121	....	....	....	....	....
*Earl Donahue, Minneapolis	148	149	100	88	45	24
F. Dorricott, Great Falls	....	118	93	82	....	21
Joe Brenig, Butte	115	114	....	....	....	....
D. G. Stivers, Butte	139	117	95	84	....	18
C. D. Gruner, Helena	132	114	92	80	....	18
Geo. F. Shea, Billings	128	89x100	89	81	....	17
O. E. Spangler, Casper, Wyo.	125	110	81	....	....	....
Steve Tomcheck, Helena	127	133	95	93	35	18
Jas. J. Poore, Jr., Butte	82	79x100	78	87	....	16
Robt. Poore, Jr., Butte	82	80x100	92	93	....	16
Ed Higley, Rawlins, Wyo.	91x100	....	....	....	....	....
C. W. Tobin, Casper Wyo.	....	122	95	85	....	17
Harry Hooser, Billings	137	....	....	....	....	....
W. K. Moore, Billings	85x100	78x100	....	....	....	....
J. A. Kiichi, Billings	85x100	78x100	....	....	....	....
H. T. Orton, Billings	83x100	76x100	63x100	....	....	....
F. C. Ruddy, Billings	72x100	....	....	....	....	....
R. A. Schweiger, Billings	83x100	81x100	....	....	....	....
C. Brewster, Glendive	67x 75	....	....	....	....	....
J. Partington, Billings	....	84x100	....	....	....	....
Wm. Keil, Billings	44x 50	77x100	....	....	....	....
H. Rothrock, Jr., Billings	....	58x100	....	....	....	....
Glen Houchin, Billings	....	56x100	....	....	....	....
R. Holter, Butte	....	82x100	92x 92	....	....	16
W. Trenerry, Jr., Billings	....	66x100	....	....	....	....
A. W. Davis, Hobson, Mont.	....	....	88	83	....	18
Thos. H. Taylor, Miles City	....	....	69	....	....	....
A. W. Doyle, Billings	....	....	82	78	....	17
Dr. R. J. Hanley, Billings	....	....	....	77	....	17
Mrs. Joe Latimer, Butte	....	....	67	....	....	....
Mrs. Stenmark, Glendive	....	....	57	....	....	....
N. B. Bergum, Miles City	....	....	79	....	....	....
J. W. Van Dedergrift (Denver, Colo.)	....	....	79	....	....	....
F. T. Orvitt, Miles City	....	....	56	....	....	....

*—Indicates Professional.

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MONTANA WILD LIFE

Official Publication of the State Fish and Game Department.
Published Monthly at Helena, Montana

FLOYD L. SMITH, *Editor*

Subscription Rate $1 per Year—15 cents per Copy
Advertising Rates on Application

Copy for advertisements subject to approval of State Commission and must be in the hands of the editor at the State Capitol building, Helena, on the 15th day of the month preceding publication date.

VOL. IV. AUGUST, 1931 No. 3

HOW LONG WILL GOOD FISHING LAST?

EFFORTS of Montana's State Fish and Game Department to keep pace with inroads of civilization by constantly stocking and restocking streams and lakes with game fish are gaining recurrent comment and commendation in publications outside state boundaries. More than 30,000,000 fish eggs were distributed in troughs of the 14 state fish hatcheries when the 1931 spawn-taking season closed, to be hatched, reared and liberated in later months this year. Millions will be held in rearing ponds. Other millions will be held at hatcheries awaiting release. The perennial process must be continued, if good fishing is to be maintained, and good fishing means much in dollars and cents to business men of Montana.

The following comment by Buck Weaver in The Spokane Chronicle is significant:

"How long will Lake Ronan last?

"When that question is finally answered, Montana will have the puzzle of propagation solved like an open book.

"For years Ronan has been giving up fish by the thousands. Although the body of water is only slightly larger than Liberty lake, the never-ending stream of visitors always catch big fish and lots of them.

"Thousands of fish are planted in Ronan yearly—but the number of fishermen is increasing every day. If the Montana game department can keep ahead of the anglers in that small body of water—good fishing will have just started in this southwest.

"If the fish thin out, it will leave the problem of how to keep lakes and streams supplied a grave one.

"Ronan is one of the most widely known trout waters. Fishermen come from California, New York and Chicago to whip flies on its surface. They always get what they come after.

"It will be interesting to watch the fight the Montana game officials wage to keep Ronan where it is today."

Birds appeal strongly to interests and affections of mankind. Not only do they charm by thielr graceful forms, harmonious colors, sprightly actions and pleasing notes, but they have an even more important claim upon esteem because of their great economic value.

PREVENT FIRES AND SAVE WILD LIFE

PRACTICE caution with fire—camp, cigarette, pipe and matches—and save the forests, grass and brush patches, the nesting sites and homes of many species of wild life. Forests, grass and brush fires took an incalculable toll of wild life and fish last year, the fish killed by the alkaline poisons formed in their waters by ashes swept into them by subsequent rains.

NEW FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONS

NEW administrative set-ups in game and fish affairs were established this year on the Montana plan in the states of Iowa and Minnesota after long, hard campaigns by the organized sportsmen. In both instances the commission plan of administration was adopted, and five-man boards were placed in charge of policies and finances.

The governor selects the members of the commission in both states, the members having over-lapping terms. In Iowa the maximum term of office for a member of the board is four years; in Minnesota it is six years.

Iowa also enacted legislation to authorize the development of a 25-year conservation program, a new standard in long-term planning.

The Illinois legislature considered, but failed to enact, a novel plan of conservation administration. That bill attempted to establish a board of nine trustees to constitute the "Board of Trustees of Conservation of the State of Illinois," the governor to have appointed the original trustees to serve until 1933, at which time they were to be succeeded by trustees elected at the general election of 1932. The first trustees were to be elected for two, four and six years, and their successors thereafter for six-year terms.

Alabama is now the only state which elects its commissioner in charge of game and fish. Kentucky has a unique plan in operation under which the organized sportsmen of the state nominate candidates for the state game and fish commission.

"There is nothing like the thrill of expectation over the first cast in unfamiliar waters. Fishing is like gambling, in that failure only excites hope of a fortunate throw next time."—Charles Dudley Warner.

LEAVE THE FISH

(From the Great Falls Tribune.)

NOW that Montana is awakening to the recreational assets nature has provided, there are many instances of waste that will require the assistance of farmers and townspeople to correct. As streams are low this year irrigation demands soon become very apparent, in some instances causing creeks to dry up for long distances. When this occurs there is a large loss of game fish, both from lack of water and from the freedom with which trout run into ditches to eventually perish.

There is no doubt that the farmers along the streams are entitled to what water they need. But it is doubtful if many farmers would demand that they also have the fish for fertilizer. There have been many arguments as to how many trout are lost in this manner. Probably the approximate number or total pounds never will be known. But it is generally accepted anglers have undertaken to see whether many trout go into the ditches. In recent weeks some of these anglers have had quite good luck in ditches. A large part of their catch has been trout from 8 to 10 inches in length.

The most practical answer to this loss is screens for the ditches at or near the point of contact with the stream. There are various types of screens. Good ones cost considerable. But some very effective screens may be made cheaply to last for the irrigation season. In fact, many farmers could devise and care for effective screens with little trouble or expense.

Unless those who live near the streams will aid in such a conservation movement there is little hope of getting results for years. Let the farmers have the water they need, but let the trout remain for the recreation and food they furnish Montanans and their guests.

INDOOR TROUT FISHING

MONTANA anglers who often meander in California have brought back stories of achievements of enterprising promoters who have installed indoor artificial trout pools with modern conveniences. Some are fitted with stalls surrounding the pools, equipped with gas stoves and pans. For a nominal fee the angler hooks a trout, turns around to the gas stove and frys his dinner. But there's something lacking that Montana provides its anglers. The Yreka News pictures the situation in this manner:

"It is with oddly mixed emotions that many anglers will read of the plan to provide an indoor trout-fishing pool for their convenience and recreation. The trout will be large and numerous, the water will be pent with conventional banks of greensward, and the fee will be nominal. To such as seek the indoor fishing pool, the weather will always be mild and fair, a variety of perpetual June. They will find surcease there, and goodly fishes, and these will approximate, in eagerness for the hook, the trout of which all anglers have dreamed. It is a remarkable project, worthy of the lively fancy and commercial ingenuity of the times. Nevertheless, there are sundry traditional fixtures they will not anywhere encounter.

"There won't be a grave and studious heron, motionless on the farther shore, like a Japanese carving or print. So motionless that life itself appears denied, and the gaunt bird to be as pithless and dry, and devitalized, as the gray arm of a drowned fir, weathered these twenty years and more. There won't be any heron. Of course, you can manage without herons, but in a way they are rather nice to have around when you are fishing.

"And there can not be a cloud in the pool, in the smooth and secret mirror of the water. A cloud that has cast itself down from the migratory lanes of heaven to the still water that a cloud loves, and to which it is near of kin. A cloud, in all likelihood, that shapes itself slowly and softly, beyond analysis of the eye, to figures of fairie and of sorcery as it drifts across the pool where trout lie wakeful. An ephemeral, vagrant communion of fleeces, loitering slowly to northward, with a hawk wheeling against the whiteness of it. No, there cannot be a cloud in the pool. But one can get along somehow, without a cloud, though cloud, and water, and angler have been of a fellowship this very great while.

"Nor can there be a kingfisher thrown past, as an arrow fares to its target, a gleaming bird with a fence-paling cry to shatter the silence. And we doubt that ever a wild woods rabbit will steal down to drink at the margin, tasting fear with the sweetness of the chill water. You will search in vain for the print of the deer's hoof, where the doe should stand and look across the water, her fawn beside. And never, not ever, will a nameless brown bird, quite unafraid, yet restless as quicksilver, bathe at the brink of the pool. The trout will rise, but these will not be there.

"And, of course, you must manage without the wind, the south wind—that bears an odor of the waking world, a quite wonderful and composite fragrance. The south wind, that has blessed the cheeks of fishermen these thousands of years, and has the hint and presage of rain in it, the certain clemency and imminence of rain. Such a wind, if it please you, as even the trout are aware of, in the windless depths of their residence. The first drop dimpling the surface, the whispering of the trees that greet the rain, the silver-fretted pool, the gladness of the south wind and the rain. No, you cannot have the south wind."

Mud is the first aid remedy for insect bites.

SPORTSMEN'S TRADE WORTH MILLIONS

MILLIONS of dollars are being spent annually with Montana merchants by Montana sportsmen and guests from outside the state. License fees paid by those sportsmen make possible the maintenance of fishing and hunting. Not a dime is levied in taxes for the benefit of the State Fish and Game department and there are no legislative appropriations from the general fund. Sportsmen alone make possible the continued campaign of preservation. Striking figures along this line have been produced by the Pennsylvania commission. Three states the size of Pennsylvania could be placed within Montana's boundaries. More than 80,000 licenses were sold in Montana last year while Pennsylvania sells half a million. The following Pennsylvania statement is significant:

"To give a general idea of the amount of money spent by hunters for ammunition, the statistician in the Pennsylvania Game Commission compiled a statement on the basis of the shotgun shells that took effect, figuring the minimum of one shell for each small game creature killed. The total number of small game birds and animals taken was 4,469,036, or a like number of shells. This figure represents the use of 178,760 boxes of shells, which, at a nominal price of 90c a box, cost the sportsmen over $160,000. If we were to include the number of misses at the conservative average of five, the cost of the ammunition used by the somewhat over 500,000 sportsmen who took out licenses would amount to over $800,000. This, with the money spent by deer hunters for rifle shells, would place the expenditure around a million dollars. Ross L. Leffler, president of the Board of Game Commissioners, once stated that the conservatively estimated that the hunters of Pennsylvania spent about $10,000,000 annually during the hunting season. Over 500,000 licenses at $2 each adds another million to the ammunition, and figuring a conservative average of $2 per man for automobile or train travel during a season, adds still another million. Food stuffs, hunting equipment, and miscellaneous supplies will average several million, also."

A loaded canoe is easiest to handle.

PAMPERED DEER FACE BATTLE

THE famous Kaibab deer herd, protected not wisely but too well, the "problem child" of game conservation, lately adopted as the pampered pet of tourists, has been sentenced to fight its own battles against the greatest odds ever faced by an animal tribe. This high plateau along the Grand Canyon in northern Arizona became a reserve for mule deer in 1906. The small herd remaining was saved from the onslaughts of Indians, settlers, wolves, cougars, coyotes and wildcats.

As a result the advisory committee which recently visited the Kaibab, at the request of the United States Forest Service, has reported that flesh-eating animals must again be permitted to increase and to take their toll of deer, according to a bulletin of the American Game Association, one of the national conservation organizations represented. The committee also advised continued open hunting seasons on both sexes and reduction of the herd by any other legal methods.

"Deer are prolific and under original conditions mortality was extremely high," stated the committee. "Protected from all enemies, deer increase rapidly and must be controlled by sane management. Unless the Kaibab herd is reduced to a point much below the carrying capacity of its range it will soon totally destroy its food supply and die of starvation."

The report decided the most recent Kaibab controversy in favor of the opinion of officials and against that of citizens who have held that to reduce the number of deer would ruin the growing tourist trade on the north rim of the Grand Canyon.

Tents should be erected on a rise, never a hollow.

WEARABLE ASH TRAYS IN STYLE

WEARING ash trays as decorative additions to up-to-date hunting, fishing or camping costumes is a fashion recently started by Warden Frank Sanda of Pennsylvania, says an American Game Association report on "What the well-dressed sportsman is sporting."

Warden Sanda broadcast the following requirements for the wearable ash tray: Any kind of small tin can or box with lid; two safety pins soldered on its back.

The State Board of Game Commissioners and the department of forest and waters are both backing this dictate of fashion. With the spring open season for forest fires in full swing, and with statistics showing a large percentage of such fires caused by careless smokers, they are urging use of these containers for depositing cigar and cigarette stubs, pipe ashes and burnt matches.

Chinese Pheasants Being Liberated

J. F. Hendricks

MONTANA'S second annual distribution of young Chinese pheasants, hatched and reared at the State Game farm at Warm Springs, is now under way. Eleven crates of pheasants, the first of the 1931 crop ready for liberation, were caught in nets, crated and shipped July 5 to counties along the high line in the vicinity of Great Falls. This made up the initial consignment of what promises to be a production of more than 10,000 to be liberated in the state this year in plenty of time to be acclimated and conditioned before an open season is declared.

Superintendent J. F. Hendricks, working under direction of the State Fish and Game department, reports 8,700 birds hatched and 4,500 eggs under incubation on Jnly 4. The process has necessitated the use of about 1,200 domestic biddies. The barnyard hens have completed their chores and are now being sold for table use. When the hatching season starts again next year, another hatch will he gathered from among farms in the vicinity.

Earlier in the year, 363 Chinese pheasant hens and 75 gaily colored roosters, which constitnted the brood stock this year, were freed in selected spots in Montana. It is expected that some 800 or the hardy Orientals will be retained at the farm during the winter to supply the hrood stock for the crop of 1932.

Remarkable results are being secured in the production of California quail, according to Superintendent Hendricks, as well as with the rearing of foundation stock for the Hungarian partridges. Successful breeding of Huns in captivity means the rearing of the foundation stock in pens, the trapped birds being too wild.

Swanky Chinese pheasauts, hatched at the state farm, are being given internal sun baths, as part of their conditioning diet in preparation for release. Physicians of modern trend are following the dictates of grandma's day in recommending the use of cod liver oil—otherwise known at bottled sunshine. Superintendent Hendricks, after a series of exhaustive tests, has found that the feeding of cod liver oil meal to the birds during extended stretches of cloudy and inclement weather, aids in bringing them to maturity, brightens their dispositions and keeps them healthy. Hence, wheu the sun hides behind the clouds for days, it's the signal to administer the internal sun hath to thousands of feathered youngsters.

In addition to this treatment, Superintendent Hendricks uses mixtures of wheat flakes, charcoal, grit, ground bone, chopped lettuce, hundreds of hard boiled eggs, bone meal, dried milk and similar foods. Mixed in huge tubs and barrels, the clean, wholesome food which seems fit for human consumption, must be passed around regularly to the game farm family and it's a task that means long hours for the trained crew working under direction of Superintendent Hendricks.

Plans are being made by the State Fish and Game Commission to liberate about 10,000 Chinese and Mongolian pheasants in the state in 1931—and this is but the second year of operation of the game farm. Within a year after it was completed, nearly 7,000 were liberated. It isn't a question of how many birds are hatched, in game farming, but it's the number that are brought to maturity and freed.

When a situation develops such that a sportsman must kick the mallard ducks out from under his feet to prevent tramping on them, it's pretty near the realization of an Utopian dream. But that's what Joe Hendricks is up against. He has completed a demonstration of what can be accomplished by kindness in the rearing of mallards on the little lake adjoining the cottage at the farm. Standing far back from the lake, Joe calls: "Here ducky, wucky," "Come along duckies," much in the manner that a boy would call his dog. Out of the tulles and from the open water come tumbling the ducklings. Some are but a few weeks old, others are half grown. Some are accompanied by their parents and others are chaperoned by domestic barnyard biddies that hatched them.

It's a motley crowd of quacks and clucks that answers the call, and not a wing has been clipped, not a hindrance thrown in the way of the mallards to prevent them leaving the open water. When the call sounds, the mature drakes and hens fly across the pond to join the gang. Unhappy domestic hens are left on the opposite shore while their webfooted orphans swim eagerly across the waters, stir up a noisy fuss until they can round the pond to talk the duck language and sort their brood. The mallards are not reared in captivity and will be allowed to leave if they choose. It's a sideline with the superintendent while he's overseeing the prodnction of more than 10,000 Chinese pheasants for release this year in every county of Montana.

The Careless Smoker

A fool there was and his pipe he lit
(Even as you and I.)
On a forest trail where the leaves were fit
To become ablaze from the smallest bit
Of spark—and the fool he furnished it
(Even as you and I.)

The forest was burned to its very roots
Even beneath the ground.
With the flowers, the birds and the poor dumb brutes,
Old hoary oaks, and the tender shoots
Which might have made logs hut for such galoots,
Allowed to wander 'round.

A deadly sight are those hills of rocks
Which once were heds of green;
No hope for the human, no food for the flocks;
The floods must be held by expensive locks,
While the harhor is silted to the docks
The ships no more are seen.

But the fool smokes on in the forest still,
Leaves campfires burning, too,
While the patient public pays the bill
And the nation's wealth is destroyed for nil.
If the law doesn't get him, the devil will—
Smoker, it's up to you!

Fish and Game On Display at Fairs

BECAUSE of the sustained growth of interest in fish and game exhibits prepared in former years by the State Fish and Game Department, another collection of native Montana birds, animals and fish will be displayed again this year. The first showing will be at the Montana State Fair at Helena, August 17-22. The fish display will be arranged where aquariums have been provided. Following the State fair, the exhibit will go on tour, being shown at other large fairs designated by the Fish and Game commission.

Hit the Ball

If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,
Be a scrub in the valley, but be
The best little scrub by the side of the rill;
Be a bush if you can't be a tree.

If you can't be a bush be a bit of the grass.
And some highway some happier make.
If you can't be a muskee, then just be a bass,
But the liveliest bass in the lake.

If you can't be a highway, then just be a trail,
If you can't be a sun be a star;
It isn't by size that you win or you fail,
Be the best whatever you are.

Livestock Threatens Sun River Elk Herd

MEASURES to prevent further over-grazing of the Sun River area must be taken if elk in that region are to thrive, according to the report made to the state fish and game department by William M. Rush, in charge of elk study in Montana. On instructions of Robert H. Hill, state fish and game warden, Mr. Rush was sent into the Sun River area to inspect prevalent conditions following the heavy kill of last season. He recommends that representatives of the state department, the forest service, livestock interests, Choteau and Great Falls sportsmen, get together on some plan of management for the elk and livestock which graze on this area. His report is published in full.

SUN RIVER ELK HERD

Pursuant to instructions from the state game warden, I made an inspection, between the dates of June 14 and 26, of a large part of the range used by the Sun River elk.

The principal route followed was up Sun River canyon to Arsenic creek, Two Shacks, Gates Park, thence up Rock creek to the Continental Divide, down Moose creek, up Glen creek, thence up the South Fork, West Fork and Benchmark, thence to Willow creek and down Beaver creek to Sun River canyon, returning to Willow creek by auto, Benchmark via Fairview creek; Camp Wellman, Loaf creek; returning to Willow creek via Wood and Ford creeks.

Forest Ranger Sam Harris accompanied men on the first eight days of the trip and Supervisor Willey the last three days.

I found the elk widely scattered over both the summer and winter range. One cow was seen crossing Sun River just above the dam. Four cows were seen on Ford creek about two miles inside the forest boundary. Fresh tracks seen indicate that the elk are scattered from within two miles of the eastern forest boundary to the Continental Divide, the greater part of the elk, however, being in the higher elevations on the preserve. Elk were seen on Beaver creek, Circle creek and Fairview creek and as far west as the Continental Divide.

From the winter sign observed it was evident that the elk had wintered mostly on the preserve. This was corroborated by the testimony of local residents who spent the winter in the mountains. The kill last hunting season, as nearly as could be learned, was about 1,500 head. It was impossible to get a good idea of the number of elk remaining in the herd. Forest Supervisor Willey informed me that an intensive count would be made next winter.

In general, forage conditions are poor, especially on the winter range. The area between the Bars and Two Shacks has considerable forage on it but the area above Two Shacks is badly overgrazed in places. Apparently the cattle, instead of using the timbered range on the west side of the river, have congregated on the Biggs creek area until it is in very bad shape.

For a number of reasons I believe it is desirable that all of the cattle be removed from the North Fork of Sun River. First and most important is that the range is being depleted by too heavy use. Second, the area around Gates Park, a favorite summer range, is in danger of becoming overgrazed as this area constitutes about all the range suitable for cattle west of Sun River. Thirdly, from a hygienic standpoint it is not advisable to have domestic stock use the same summer range with elk.

The forage on the summer range is fairly good with the exception of a part of the West Fork, which is poor, having been badly overgrazed in the past. Ford creek is fair and Willow creek good considering the very dry season. It was noted that on the open ridge between Ford and Willow creeks loco is coming in very thick. As this is a favorite wintering ground for elk, it might be well to observe this area closely in the spring to see if any of the elk become poisoned from loco.

It is believed that the artificial salting would better distribute and hold the elk on the summer range if it was done farther back from the eastern boundary of the preserve and away from the creek bottoms. The lick at Gates Park might well be continued as it has been used by elk for years and is an excellent place for tourists to see some elk on their trips through the forest. A special effort should be made to break up the summer concentration of elk on the West Fork by salting elsewhere.

Supervisor Willey informed me that that a 17% cut in the number of cattle had been made on Ford and Willow creeks. Ordinarily this would greatly relieve the situation but due to the drouth conditions prevailing this year outside of the Forest and the near-drouth conditions inside the Forest the outlook for the elk this winter is far from encouraging. For this reason a check on the number of elk killed in this herd this fall is not recommended.

Mr. Willey suggests a conference of representatives of interested agencies sometime this fall, with the idea that a definite plan be agreed on for the management of this elk herd.

It is evident from the present condition of the range on Sun River that some drastic measures must be taken at once to prevent further overgrazing of this area.

Braw Scot Is Foe of Bull Trout

W. J. MAC HAFFIE of Helena, president of the State Publishing Company, connoisseur among anglers, is an outstanding specialist in the hooking and lauding of big fish. For years, since 1900, he has devoted his angling hours to trailing the Dolly Varden, bull trout or char which devour all the little fish in sight, and his efforts have resulted in yanking scores of the cannibals from Lander's Fork and other streams. Mr. MacHaffie has a cabin near the mouth of Lander's Fork where it flows into the Blackfoot. He has been a resident of Montana since 1886—that's 45 years—and in early days whipped streams in the vicinity of Livingston. He hunts the big fellows like many men would hunt deer. When he locates a pool where a bull trout is hiding, he spends hours, and days if need be, until he finally lands him. The big fellow pictured above weighed 9¾ pounds and put up a terrific battle.

HOW TO OUTWIT CROWS

Crows may have a corner on bird wisdom, as well as a record as black as their plumage, but thousands of them are being outwitted in the annual crow war mainly because the World War was fought. Camouflage is playing a large part in competitive crow hunts formed in Illinois and Pennsylvania under direction of the game departments. The biggest scores have been piled up by hunters wearing coveralls dyed or painted green so that they blend with the underbrush. Crow-calls have also been used to advantage in duping these destroyers of birds' eggs, nests and young.

It's Dinner Time

Montana deer have become exceedingly tame during the last dry winter and are shown in the picture feeding at the McDonald ranch below Lake Ronan.

New Officials In Conservation

Many new faces appear in the official game and fish family. Below are a few of them:

Arizona: John B. Sloan of Phoenix succeeded T. E. McCullough of Flagstaff as chairman of the Arizona Game and Fish Commission.

Delaware: Clarence B. Foster succeeded Chester V. Townsend as chief game and fish warden.

Idaho: M. P. Bailey succeeded R. E. Thomas as state game warden.

Minnesota: W. D. Stewart succeeded George W. McCullough as game and fish commissioner.

New Mexico: An entire new commission was appointed, headed by United States Judge Colin Neblett, and the new state game warden is Elliott S. Barker, vice E. L. Perry. Mr. Perry has become the executive secretary of the New Mexico Game Protective Association.

Oklahoma: Ben Mobley has succeeded Van H. Montgomery as state game warden, and one or two changes have taken place on the commission.

Pennsylvania: Oliver M. Deibler, formerly a member of the legislature, succeeded the veteran fish commissioner, Nathan R. Buller.

Utah: Newell B. Cook, formerly deputy commissioner, has succeeded J. Arthur Mecham as state fish and game commissioner.

Wyoming: Robert A. Hocker, formerly a member of the game and fish commission, has succeeded Bruce Nowlin as the executive officer of the commission.

Camping Time

It's camping time! This heart of mine
Has heard the call of spruce and pine,
I've a tryst to keep in the wide unknown
With untamed souls that are like my own.

It's camping time in Gypsy land,
My spirit flames for the roving band,
My pulse is athrob for the purring car
That bears me away over trails afar.

I flee from my bed, so soft and new,
To sleep on grass where falling dew
Is heavy, and thick, and damp and cold
And prowlers of night are fierce and bold.

It is camping time! My rain-tight roof
Is only to me another proof
It's time to go where the wild band went,
And weather the storm in my canvas tent—

To sleep and eat by some lonely trail,
Hear the whippoorwill's note, the coyote's wail—
To slake my thirst from the plunging stream
And live the life of a Gypsy's dream.

Forests Attract Millions To West

RECREATIONAL use of the national forests continued its steady growth, with 31,904,515 visitors last year, according to complete reports announced by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Although this was an increase of 146,284 as compared with the preceding year, the gain was small in comparison with that of 1929 when the estimated number of visitors increased about eight million as compared with 1928.

Many of the 151 national forests participated in last year's gain. Campers and picnickers showed increases in number but guests of hotels and resorts located in national forests showed a slight decrease. Campers last year numbered 1,980,736 as against 1,902,961 for 1929. Most of the gain was in the national forests of the West. Estimates for picnickers showed 3,272,682 for 1930, against 3,056,456 for 1929, with increases both in the East and in the West.

With forest highway and road extension making areas more accessible, the majority of recreationists last year entered the national forests by automobile. The total nmber of visitors traveling by motor increased from 28,786,516 in 1929 to 29,541,607 last year. Hikers entering the forests also increased—from 202,272 to 220,853.

Mr. Pincushion

THERE'S a legend among oldsters of Montana that a porcupine found in the woods should never be killed because he might at some time provide emergency food for a lost trapper or hunter. It's just a legend, however, and no recent reports have been received of the courage and willingness of any hunter, whether lost or not, of skinning and eating the sweet meat of a bundle of fish hooks. From his perch in the bushes Porky's beady eyes are looking lazily for what's coming next. Ask the farmer or the owner of a beloved dog what he thinks of the value of the pincushion.

Old Faithful Is In the Talkies

OLD FAITHFUL has gone "talkie!" The old reliable spouting geyser is known by sight to millions in America and through nearly every foreign country. Pictures of this phenomenon have received wider circulation than any single attraction in Yellowstone National Park. Only those who have visited the park have been privileged to hear the continuous gurgling, bubbling, hissing clamor that Old Faithful boils up from the depth of its long thin tube. Even in repose, this geyser is noisy, but when the column of water begins to spout forth about every hour bedlam turns loose.

Now the wild whistle that accompanies its spurts will be heard by millions of those who have never seen the park. Shortly after the opening day of the park, a battery of camera-men for the Fox News Reel, under the direction of F. C. Suessenguth, set up their equipment near the cone of Old Faithful and awaited its eruption to shoot it while in full play. The microphone was placed near the cone, but the camera was kept at a distance. Closer than any man could remain during the eruption, the "mike" caught the sound effects while the camera recorded the picture.

Red Beads are Not Salmon Eggs

RED beads are red beads, whether utilized in the manufacture of fishing tackle to lure Montana's gamey trout, or used to decorate the buckskin garments of an Indian princess to beguile a bronzed playmate. Red beads are not considered an imitation of salmon eggs, according to interpretation by Robert H. Hill, state fish and game warden, of the law passed by the last legislature barring the use or possession of salmon spawn.

The portion of the law which forbids the use of salmon eggs for bait or any imitation thereof, reads as follows:

"That from and after the twentieth day of May, 1931, it is hereby made unlawful for any person, persons, firm or corporation to sell or have in their possession, any salmon eggs or salmon spawn, or any imitations thereof or substance prepared therefrom, and it shall also be unlawful for any person or persons to use in any of the waters of this state, any salmon eggs or other fish spawn, or any imitation or substance prepared therefrom as a fish bait or fish lure."

Inquiries have been made at State Fish and Game Department headquarters regarding the question as to whether red beads came within the meaning of the law. Warden Hill interprets the intent of the statute to include the artificially prepared gelatine eggs, which once were popular. Hence a red bead is not a salmon egg.

Montana Buffalo Thrive In Alaska

ALASKA'S transplanted buffalo were described as in excellent condition when located on the Jarvis creek flats southeast of Fairbanks, according to a report received recently by the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Grazing on the lake-bed slough grass of that region, they had separated into two herds miles apart, but it was thought that they were usually together at night.

The herd of 23 buffalo transferred in 1928 from the Biological Survey's bison range in Montana has increased in number, in spite of some fatal accidents. Including 9 calves, the total is now 29—15 in one of the herds located, 11 in the other, and 3 whose tracks were found indicating that they were ranging close. These three had been held in reserve at the reindeer experiment station near Fairbanks for about two years, and since their release they have not begun herding with the others.

Flies Are Best

BOB the Robin, is here again,
And speaking of fresh worms,
Bob, Old Scout,
Go a bit slow on 'em round about
Our place. Don't gorge yourself and
grow too stout
—Divide with me.—I fish for trout.

I hear so many yarns and lies 'bout
how many fish
Are caught with flies:
I hold my peace—but bait my tackle
With good old fashioned garden hackle
And catch 'em too, Bob Robin.

In the morning, Bob, when the sun
is bright
And you're up in a tree, most out of
sight
Warbling away. It's sheer delight to
hear your song.
Such a relief from radio dins,
And so called music served in tins
Just keep it up all summer long.

* * *

Oh, shucks! If you run short of food
supplies
Eat all the worms. I can use flies.

WEASEL FLIES WITH HAWK

A Pennsylvania deputy reports that while hunting with a neighbor, a hawk flew overhead. It flew in a very unnatural manner. He shot at it and it coasted limply to the ground about a hundred yards away. When they reached the spot the hawk was dead but a weasel was hanging to its neck. Although wounded, the weasel showed fight, and had to be killed to get it away from the hawk.

IT'S A PROBLEM

It was Horace Greeley who said: "The darkest hour in any man's life is when he sits down to plan how to get money without earning it."

Pioneer Tells of Flight of Swans

WILLIAM HURST, pioneer contractor and builder of Glendive, who has demonstrated a keen interest in the work of the State Fish and Game Department, writes the following communication: "I was working in my garden May 1 at 7 p. m. when a flock of 27 swans flew over me, very low. Because of having seen them by thousands in early days, I easily recognized them. The Dawson Rod and Gun club met that evening and I called attention of members to the flight. Few of the sportsmen had ever seen them. In the early days of 1882 until about 1900 many flocks of swans winged their way over the Yellowstone river route. A few are now seen in spring and fall migrations. The leader of the flock that passed over me had a wing spread of about eight feet."

DEER DINE ON HIS COAT

When complaining to the Pennsylvania Game Commission recently about damage to his crops by deer, a farmer stated that the animals were eating everything about his place. He said he left his coat in the field one night and the deer ate both sleeves and the back out of it. This is entirely probable inasmuch as deer are exceptionally fond of salt and it may have been attracted to the coat by the odor of the saline caused by perspiration.

DUCK CARRIES TRAP

A wild mallard duck manages to survive with a steel trap attached to its foot and is seen daily as it flies over Beaver creek near Downington in Pennsylvania.

Eight Brothers and Sisters In Spaniel Litter

HERE'S an unusual group of Springer Spaniels reared by John W. Curran, 322½ North Main street, Butte, which will soon be ready to roust out the Chinese pheasants and give their proud owners all the thrills of the field. These beautifully and symetrically marked pups have almost identical markings. The "hour glass" or "Figure Eight" splotch of white on the head and muzzle prevails. The picture was taken by Smithers of Butte while the bundles of fun were parked on the trunk rack of an automobile.

Banker Pleads for South Fork

F. E. RATHERT, cashier of the First State Bank of Wolf Point, addresses the following interesting letter to the editor of MONTANA WILD LIFE:

"I have read with keen interest the biennial report of Montana's State Fish and Game Department. I was particularly interested in the suggestion of Chief Justice Callaway, contained in the last paragraph of his article, wherein he says: 'Let us keep the wagons, autos and airplanes out of the headwaters of the South Fork country.' One of the most wonderful trips it has ever been my good fortune to make was made about 14 years ago this fall. A party of nine of us, which included cooks and guides, with an outfit of 19 pack and saddle horses, left the old station of Felding about Oct. 15 and came out at Coram on Nov. 5, and during that time we saw but one or two other hunting parties and one or two rangers. With the rapid road construction it will be only a year or two before I can leave Wolf Point some morning and be at the elk country in the South Fork country the next evening. Let this one section of our state remain, if possible, in its primeval condition.

"It might be interesting to you to know that game of all kinds seems to be on the increase in this locality. We had the best duck shooting this fall we have had for several years. It was the first fall that we had successful goose shooting. For three or four weeks geese were plentiful along the sand bars of the river. The native grouse seem to be having difficulty in holding their own. The sage hen is increasing. We have both Chinks and Huns, the Chinks becoming quite plentiful along the river bottom. Last fall I saw a bunch of nine antelope within an hour and a half drive from Wolf Point. At least six deer have been killed within four or five miles of Wolf Point on this side of the river by the Indians and from reports they are more plentiful on the south side where they are fully protected.

"One of the big things our state commission has accomplished is getting the big majority of the sportsmen with it 100%, and seeing the necessity of each doing his part at all times to conserve our wild life."

WATERS DIVIDE IN LAKE

A source of constant wonder to visitors in Yellowstone National Park is Isa lake. Situated on the Continental Divide at an altitude of 8,262 feet, the waters of this lake hesitate each spring whether to flow out one end into Pacific waters or out the other into Atlantic waters. Usually a compromise is reached and water from this lake flows in both directions. The lake is 8½ miles from Old Faithful geyser.

Montana Woman Lands Big Fish

ONE of the largest Dolly Varden trout caught in Flathead lake, near Polson, Montana, is shown in the cut above. It was caught June 1, 1931, by Mrs. Dan Highland of Shelby, and weighed more than 18 pounds when taken from the water. It had swallowed three one-pound suckers just before connecting with the hook. Mrs. Highland is having this giant of the deep mounted and will keep it as a memento of her prowess. In the picture the fish is being held by George Campbell, Polson auto dealer. Mr. Campbell tips the beam at 231 pounds. The boy standing alongside the fish is seven years old. This gives the reader some idea of the size of the Dolly Varden.

IN THE DARK

The individual or organization that does not advertise is like a man in the dark without a lantern; he knows where he is, but nobody else does.

EXTRA DARK GLACIER MOUNTAIN MINK

Fine, heavy furred, excellent quality of breeding stock. $75.00 to $125.00 per pair.

BARNEY M. BRANNIN, Melville, Montana.

Sister States Call For Montana Aid

STRIDES in conservation of wild life of the state made by Montana's Fish and Game Department, have gained additional recognition among authorities who form the great outdoor organizations of the west and at their annual meetings during the summer and fall, they have insisted that representatives of the Montana department confer with them.

The annual intermountain fish and game conference was held in Yellowstone park, July 20 and 21. Five states were represented at this conference where problems of sportsmen were uppermost in the discussions. Park, forestry and biological survey officials of the federal government gathered with representatives from Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah. Robert H. Hill, State Fish and Game Warden, carried a message from the Montana department on "Education As An Aid in Wild Life Conservation."

When the annual meeting of the Western Association of State Fish and Game Commissioners meets at Flagstaff, Arizona, August 3, 4, and 5, Mr. Hill will again be called upon to take a part in the program.

Similar requests have come from the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners and the American Fisheries Society in which the Montana commission holds membership. Working with these vast organizations, members of the Montana commission are enabled to keep the program of conscientious conservation in the state well in the forefront.

THRIFT

Then there's the Scotchman who sued the Athletics for damages, because during the World Series he fell from a tree.

SUBSCRIPTION COMBINATION

American Game Protective Association,
2273 Woolworth Building,
New York City, N. Y.

Herewith find remittance of $2.00 for membership in the Association including subscription to "AMERICAN GAME" and "MONTANA WILD LIFE."

Combination Price

Membership in American Game Protective Assn.
Subscription to "American Game"
MONTANA WILD LIFE
} $2.00

If you are already a subscriber to "MONTANA WILD LIFE" and wish to renew for one year from the expiration of your subscription please mention that fact.

Add 50 cents for Canadian postage; $1.00 for foreign postage.

Name .....

Address .....

Date.....

Duck Problems of 1850 Are Revived

TWENTY Canada geese and "well on to a hundred scaup, black duck and Brant geese"—that was considered a fair bag for two sportsmen 80 years ago when wild game was many times more plentiful than it is today. At least this bag is laid down as a reasonable one by Henry William Herbert, outdoor authority of 1850.

Herbert, after stating that 20 geese and a hundred or more ducks is enough for two hunters in one day, adds that "if this be not enough for sportsmen, why, then, turn poacher, ungentle reader, and earn the malediction of all who love fair field, fair play for all things, whether they be fish, flesh or fowl."

One of the most interesting observations on wild geese, mentioned in Herbert's articles culled from an old volume of bound magazines, concerns the breeding range of Canadian honkers. Herbert, probably voicing the belief of orithologists in 1850, said that no one had ever found the nesting country of the Canada geese and probably no one ever would, "as they lie, doubtless, beyond the reach of man's all daring footsteps."

As a matter of fact, until very recently, one member of the goose family, the snow goose, did foil bold explorers and keep its nesting grounds secret, although the Canada honker's spring and summer dwelling place did not prove to be such a problem of exploration.

Although wardens today have their troubles with poachers and violators of the migratory bird laws (especially those who trap ducks and kill waterfowl out of season for the market) even in 1850 they had far too many of these fellows. According to this old article of Herbert, Canada geese were harassed "espeoially around Long Island by every poacher's device and artifice which can be devised to slay them."

FOR BATHING OR DUCKS

Bathing beauties or wild ducks—which shall it be on Blackbeard Island, once the haunt of the pirate Blackbeard? This puzzler will probably confront the next session of congress. The island, lying off the coast of Georgia, is already one of Uncle Sam's most important refuges for migratory waterfowl. It furnishes a retreat and winter resort to numberless ducks.

But the Georgia legislature has voted its preference for bathing beauties, and memoralized congress to transfer the eight-mile strip to McIntosh county for development as a beach resort. A bill in congress is expected to follow.

Conservationists are bracing themselves to oppose the transfer, claiming such a precedent would defeat the purpose of the refuge program being carried forward under the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929.

Whopper Trout In Bean's Lake

HERE'S a catch of Montana Rainbow trout which the most faithful disciple of Izaak Walton may justly be proud. These fighting streaks of lightning weighing 5¼ pounds, 7¼ pounds, and 7¾ pounds respectively, were caught on the opening day of the season, May 21, in Bean's lake up the Dearborn river, by A. C. Baumgartner of Great Falls. For years Andy Baumgartner has made a specialty of fishing only for the big ones. He believes in giving the little fish a chance. He sells more fishing and hunting licenses annually than any other individual in the state, and likewise hooks the biggest fish.

Man is the only animal that can be skinned more than once.

RIFLES REMODELED

Springfield and Krags remodeled into sporting rifles, $5.00 to $10.00. Ammunition, 30-06, $2.50; 30-40 Krag, $3.50 per 100 rounds.

T. W. HILDEMAN
Kenwood Helena

Sport In 1881

Submitted by William Carpenter, President Butte Anglers' Club

WE know it is hard to tell the truth about fishing. Even an editor is pre-disposed to color up things a little, especially about "the big one that took the bait and got away." Hence, fish stories are regarded as "fishy" in their conception, generalities and details and are taken with some allowance for the defective oorganization of mankind as relates to weight and numbers when a fish story is concerned. We are going to tell the truth this time, however, "honest Injun," and lay claim to having as good fishing ground in this vicinity as there is anywhere. The Dempsey Creek lakes are nestled at the west foot of Mount Powell, are abont 18 miles from town and are difficult to approach except to those who can "foot it" four or five miles up a canyon. For several years past they have been visited occasionally. Some three weeks ago J. T. Coughenour, James Evans and Willie O'Neill caught in a day and a half, with hook and line, 500 trout. On Saturday evening last, N. Contancin, Charles Cummings, Joseph Mc Donnall, J. S. Clark, Charley McWhirk, Charley Bonner, James Farnsworth and Arthur Richardson left town, camped at the marble quarry, went up to the lakes, fished and returned to town Sunday. Charley McWhirk caught with hook and line during the few hours they were at the lake 213; Charley Bonner, 167; James Farnsworth, 115; Arthur Richardson, 110, and the others of the party, who were at another lake, sufficient to bring the total number up to over 800 fish. The fish caught were nearly all of the same sizs, averaging over a quarter pound each, and feeding in the pure, cold lake waters, were very firm and well flavored. This is about as satisfactory sport as any angler could wish, and we put this in for the champion "catch" of the season. (The New Northwest, August 12, 1881.)

Mrs. Inquisitive: "But what would you do if your parachute refused to open while you were falling?"

Parachute Jumper (bored): "Take it back and exchange it, of course."

You, Too

can have the distinctive kind of workmanship found in our mountings.

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MONTANA WILD LIFE

Montana Sportsmen's Association

REPORT OF SECRETARY

ACCORDING to the semi-annual report of B. F. Gerry, educational secretary of the State Fish and Game department and secretary of the Montana Sportsmen's Association, moving pictures of fish and game within the state have been displayed before thousands of interested men, women and children since the first of the year. These movies were made possible through action of the State Fish and Game department and the pictures have been loaned to the state association. They were taken by Paul J. Fair, expert artist and photographer, and provide a cross-sectional view of achievements of the department in maintaining fish and game for future generations.

The pictures include forest scenes of elk, deer, moose and other game animals in their native habitat, spawn-taking operations at Georgetown lake, the state game farm at Warm Springs, elk and sheep in the Sun River area, the valuable reel picturing nesting of a pair of trumpeter swan on Red Rock lake and others of similar educational value.

Forty-four Montana cities and towns were visited by the educational secretary between January 1 and June 1, according to his report. The pictures were shown in each instance and organization work put forth to assist in formulating plans for sportsmen's organizations or aiding clubs already formed in solving their problems. Many of these meetings were held in school auditoriums, before civic clubs, in theaters and halls as well as with clubs of sportsmen. The gospel of conservation, the necessity for the incessant fight to maintain Montana's wild life and the value of sportsmanship afield have been stressed.

"Considerable correspondence is handled by the secretary in addition to numerous letters to clubs and several newspaper articles each month," writes Mr. Gerry in his report. "Every effort has been made to assist the clubs with their problems and activities. Considerable effort has been put forth in a membership drive. The results can be compared with the 20 clubs affiliated in 1930. The secretary has covered most of the state this year.

"A letter was sent to practically all of the dude ranchers in the state in an effort to secure assisting memberships and the same will be done with hotels, business firms, service clubs, commercial clubs and individuals.

"In every instance the secretary has stressed the necessity for conservation, the great work being done by the State Fish and Game department, and the need of organization and co-operation. Some time has been spent on a check-up of public domain lands of the state in view of mapping out a systematic series of refuges, public fishing, hunting and recreational areas.

"Several clubs have been organized or reorganized and this kind of work requires considerable time. As soon as conditions improve in the eastern part of the state I feel certain that at least 10 clubs will be organized or reorganized.

"It can reasonably be said that we are going through a pioneering period in conservation work and organization work. The work that is being done which is of an educational nature to a great extent is necessary for the perpetuation of our wild life as well as the existence of this association. Before the next session of the legislature convenes, conditions, fish and game laws of Montana and other western states will be studied. In considering the number of people that the secretary has appeared before, one must take into consideration the population of the state and long distances to be traveled."

ASSISTING MEMBERSHIPS

AN effort is being made to secure assisting memberships for the Montana Sportsmen's Association so that it may carry out the program adopted for this year. Letters have been sent to most of the Dude ranchers in the state interested in the perpetuation of wild life as one of the attractions for tourists. The first to respond are Ernest Miller of Ennis and Burton Brewster of Birney, both subscribing for memberships. Below is given a schedule of assisting memberships. Subscriptions may be sent to B. F. Gerry, educational secretary of the State Fish and Game department, and secretary of the Montana Sportsmen's Association at Missoula:

Individual Membership (not included in club)	$ 1.00
Life Membership	25.00
Assisting Membership (individual or firm)	5.00
Associate Membership (individual or firm)	10.00
Sustaining Membership (individual or firm)	25.00
Contributing Membership (individual or firm)	50.00
Promoting Membership (individual or firm)	100.00

NOXON HAS NEW CLUB

THE Noxon Sportsmen's club was organized July 6, and promises to have at least 35 members. Permanent officers will be elected at another meeting. It is expected that another club will be organized at Trout Creek in the near future. Sportsmen of Sanders county fully realize the need of organization and co-operation. The county has some very fine trout streams and the Cabinet forest has many deer and bear. It is also reported that the mountain sheep and goats in that territory are increasing in a satisfactory manner. An effort will be made to establish rearing ponds to supply fish for their streams which are not only fished to a great extent by Montana fishermen but also by fishermen from Washington, Idaho and other states.

MEMBERSHIP OF MONTANA SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION AS OF JULY

The following clubs have signified their affiliation with the Montana Sportsmen's Association for 1931:

	Dues Paid
Anaconda—Anaconda Anglers Club	$50.00
Alberton—Alberton Rod and Gun Club	.....
Augusta—Northern Lewis and Clark Sportsmen's Association	15.00
Bainville—Bainville Rod and Gun Club	10.00
Big Timber—Big Timber Rod and Gun Club	20.00
Billings—Billings Rod and Gun Club	.....
Bozeman—Bozeman Rod and Gun Club	35.00
Butte—Butte Anglers' Club	.....
Bynum—Bynum Rod and Gun Club	.....
Browning—Browning Rod and Gun Club	15.00
Choteau—Choteau Rod and Gun Club	15.00
Conrad—Conrad Rod and Gun Club	.....
Cut Bank—Cut Bank Rod and Gun Club	15.00
Ennis—Madison Valley Rod and Gun Club	20.00
Forsyth—Forsyth Rod and Gun Club	.....
Great Falls—Great Falls Wild Life Association	20.00
Hamilton—Hamilton Sportsmen's Club	.....
Hardin—Big Horn County Rod and Gun Club	.....
Helena—Lewis and Clark County Rod and Gun Club	45.00
Havre—Hill County Rod and Gun Club	15.00
Harlowton—Musselshell Valley Sportsmen's Association	.....
Laurel—Laurel Rod and Gun Club	.....
Lewistown—Lewistown Rod and Gun Club	35.00
Libby—Libby Rod and Gun Club	40.00
Manhattan—Manhattan Rod and Gun Club	.....
Miles City—Custer Rod and Gun Club	30.00
Missoula—Western Montana Fish and Game Association	50.00
Noxon—Noxon Sportsmen's Club	.....
Plains—Plains Rod and Gun Club	.....
Red Lodge—Red Lodge Rod and Gun Club	43.00
Redstone—Redstone Sportsmen's Club	10.00
Shelby—Toole County Sportsmen's Association	.....
Valier—Valier Rod and Gun Club	.....
Individuals and Others	
S. G. Tonkin, Billings, Life Membership	25.00
A. C. Baumgartner, Great Falls, Annual Membership	1.00
Society of American Foresters, Associate Membership	10.00
Burton B. Brewster, Birney, Assisting Membership	5.00
Ernest Miller, Ennis, Associate Membership	10.00